State Library

CALIFORNIA STATE LIBRARY

BRIDGEPORT CHRONICLE-UNION.

VOL. XXXII. BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CAL., SATURDAY, MARCH 3, 1894. NO. 1,652.

CHRONICLE-UNION.

ALEX. C. FOLGER. ROBT. M. FOLGER.

Published by

R. M. & A. C. FOLGER

Every Saturday Evening.

TERMS:

For one year (in advance)..... $3 00
For six months..... 1 75
For three months..... 1 00

OFFICE:

Corner of Bryant and School Streets.
(Court House Block).

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

Superior Judge	Wm. H. Virden.
Sheriff and Tax Collector	M. P. Hays.
County Clerk, Auditor and Recorder	John D. Murphey.
Treasurer	Joseph A. Brown.
District Attorney	C. L. Hayes.
Assessor	John J. Welch.
Coroner and Public Administrator	A. P. Sayre.
Superintendent of Schools	Cornelia Richards.
Supervisor, First District	William Calnan.
Supervisor, Second District	N. W. Boyd.
Supervisor, Third District	Andrew Arrild.
Supervisor, Fourth District	W. P. Nay.
Supervisor, Fifth District	Henry A. Pitts.

Board of Supervisors holds Regular Sessions at the County Seat, Bridgeport, on the First Monday of January, April and July, and the Fourth Monday of September.

MISCELLANEOUS

R. F. OSBORN & CO.,

NO. 751 MARKET STR.,

SAN FRANCISCO.

General Hardware

CABINET.

UPHOLSTERERS

CARRIAGE MAKERS

HARDWARE.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

5 TO 20 DOLLARS PER DAY

Easily Made.

We want many men, women, boys, and girls to work for us a few hours daily, right in and around their own homes. The business is easy, pleasant, strictly honorable, and pays better than any other offered agents. You have a clear field and no competition. Experience and special ability unnecessary. No capital required. We equip you with everything that you need, treat you well, and help you to earn ten times ordinary wages. Women do as well as men, and boys and girls make good pay. Any one, anywhere, can do the work. All succeed who follow our plain and simple directions. Earnest work will surely bring you a great deal of money. Everything is new and in great demand. Write for our pamphlet circular, and receive full information. No harm done if you conclude not to go on with the business.

GEORGE STINSON & CO.,
Box 488,
PORTLAND, MAINE.

PATENTS
CAVEATS, TRADE MARKS
COPYRIGHTS.

CAN I OBTAIN A PATENT? For a prompt answer and an honest opinion, write to MUNN & CO., who have had nearly fifty years' experience in the patent business. A Handbook of Information concerning Patents and how to obtain them sent free. Also a catalogue of mechanical and scientific books sent free. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice in the Scientific American, and thus are brought widely before the public without cost to the inventor. This splendid paper, issued weekly, elegantly illustrated, has by far the largest circulation of any scientific work in the world. $3 a year. Sample copies sent free. Building Edition, monthly, $2.50 a year. Single copies, 25 cents. Every number contains beautiful plates, in colors, and photographs of new houses, with plans, enabling builders to show the latest designs and secure contracts. Address MUNN & CO., NEW YORK, 361 BROADWAY.

THE CHRONICLE-UNION IS THE PIONEER JOURNAL OF THE EASTERN SLOPE OF THE MOUNTAINS IN CALIFORNIA.

GREAT PHOTOGRAPHY.

A Picture of Mont Blanc Taken from a Distance of Eight Miles.

The Marvelous Outcome of Four Months' Experimenting of a Noted Swiss Scientist—A Delicate and Difficult Process.

A truly marvelous development in camera work is what has been termed telephotography, whereby pictures of distant objects can be made with the same clearness and sharpness of detail as if they were close at hand. But to secure a successful picture by this process many difficulties have usually to be contended with, and according to the St. Louis Globe-Democrat it is comparatively seldom that the most favorable conditions occur. The main difficulty is the presence in the air of minute particles of dust. In large towns, and even in their neighborhood, the air is filled with an inconceivable quantity of such particles, and the result is a grayness of the atmosphere, which, on the photographic negative, blurs the outline of remote objects. Where these conditions obtain it is possible to procure a good proof only in the morning after a nocturnal shower has cleared the air. Such is the absorbent power of dusty air that all attempts at taking long distance photographs in the vicinity of Paris, where much experimenting was done, resulted unsatisfactorily beyond a range of thirty-two hundred yards, even when the occasion was apparently propitious. In the neighborhood of the sea and of the mountains, where the air is much purer, photographs can be made at much greater distances; but here a single obstacle presents itself in the unequal density of the various strata of air. Especially in hot weather, certain beds of air, heated by the rays of the sun, will be actuated by an upward movement and this imparts a trembling appearance to the landscape. The presence of rivers or marshes, or land much exposed to the solar rays, is likely to give rise to vertical currents of vapor of great absorptive power. Again the humid vapors of the atmosphere clothe far distance with a bluish haze, which confuses the lines of the picture and obscures the effects of light and shade. This is remedied by employing orthochromatic lenses and a yellow glass to neutralize the blue tint. The camera must be absolutely still, the most minute vibration being multiplied indefinitely and causing hopeless confusion in the negative.

It will thus be seen that telephotography is both a difficult and a delicate process. A most remarkable illustration of its possibilities has been achieved by M. Boissonnas, of Geneva, in a photograph of Mont Blanc, taken at a distance of eight and one-half miles. The proof has been published by M. Fourtier, who also shows, in order to suggest more strongly the wonderful nature of the achievement, the size the picture would be if taken by an ordinary object glass. The latter measures nine and one-sixteenth inches by three-eighths inches, and the telephotograph is five and three-fourths inches by three and three-fourth inches. The lines of the massive, far-off mountain stand out in bold relief, and the details of the interviewing country are distinctly shown. Such a picture, however, is not made without almost unlimited pains and perseverance. It cost M. Boissonnas four months of experimenting before he could determine on the best place and the best time at which to take it. For the benefit of those who may have to tread wearily over the same ground, he tells the condition that obtained at the eventful moment. It was six o'clock in the evening, about twenty minutes before the sun sank behind the mountains. From experience he found that this was the most favorable moment to obtain a harmonious proof, and the distinctness of outline and details in the clouds was greatly increased from the fact that they were tinged first with a pale yellow and then with orange.

THE ONLY WAY OUT.

An Apt Illustration of the Futility of Lying.

There is only one way out of dishonesty, and that is to tell the truth. The process of "lying out of it," so called, is only a sure way of getting more deeply mired. This is well illustrated by a story borrowed from the Christian Secretary.

A man of doubtful reputation was on his way home one night, and came across a pile of planks which for some reason had been unloaded upon the roadside. He couldn't—or thought he couldn't—resist the temptation to steal one of them.

He could not go through the village with it, and so took a cut across the fields. By and by, in the gathering dusk, he wandered into a bog-hole and sank in the mire. The more he struggled the deeper he sank, until getting alarmed he cried lustily for help.

His shouts brought a neighbor with a lantern.

"Why, Jones, what does this mean?" asked the good Samaritan. "How in the world came you here?"

"I was in a hurry to get home," said the thief, "and so I cut across. Then I got into this bog. The more I tried to pull myself out, the deeper I got in, and finally I went back to the road and got this plank to see if I couldn't get myself out with that."

DISEASE SPREAD BY DOGS.

Some Startling Statistics from the French Republic Regarding Consumption.

Consumption now carries off five per thousand persons in France, or one hundred and seventy thousand a year, says the London Dispatch. In England the mortality has fallen to two per thousand. The towns where this scourge is most intense are Paris, where the mortality from it is one out of five deaths; Dijon and Nancy, where it is one out of seven, and Marseilles, where it is one out of six. At the Protestant congress at Havre, held to study special questions in a practical manner, Dr. Gilbert, who is a consumptive specialist, said that drunkards are particularly subject to it. There is a drunkard's phthisis. Now, the habitations of inebriates are dirty and ill-kept, and cleanliness is a great obstacle to the spread of contagious diseases. In La Cite Havraise, or mansions built for working-class tenants, the mortality from consumption is very high, notwithstanding the hygienic principles according to which the architect worked. There were five out of twelve deaths from consumption. This might be explained from the tenants' habit of spitting about. A woman's dress that swept the spums of a consumptive on the stairs picked up the germs, which she inhaled when brushing the garment. Dr. Gilbert is, for this reason, against tenement houses or mansions for the poor. The shaking of clothes and bedding from the windows and balconies was another source of contagion. The subject of dogs as a means of propagating consumption was also gone into. A report of Prof. Cadiot, of the veterinary school of Alfort, shows that they must often be a vehicle for spreading it. He had long treated dogs suffering from tuberculosis for cancer, but latterly the microscope showed him what their disease was. Between the 14th of last March and the 7th of April eight dogs died at Alfort of tuberculosis. From the 1st of October, 1891, to the 1st of August, 1803, he made forty post mortems out of nine thousand, and found in all the forty cases tuberculosis to be the cause of death. The disease is very catching from a dog. It originates in the intestinal mucus, because dogs eat bones picked by tubercular patients and lick up what they leave on plates. They also keep about them if attached to them and in this way some get affected through the lungs. If the dog is often contaminated by the human patient he in turn spreads the disease to other human beings.

PUSHING TRADE IN AMERICA.

Many Tricks Resorted to by European Dealers in Wines and Liquors.

There is a trick in the champagne, and in fact in all wine and liquor trades, known as "pushing." A French house which casts envious eyes on the American market has to "push" its wine to get it sold here. The agents resort to all manner of expedients to sell their wine. They give prizes to head bartenders, stewards, etc. They create a fictitious demand by asking for a certain brand in hotels and restaurants where that particular brand is not in stock. They employ their men to "make the rounds" and do the same thing. When they are with a crowd they order their own brand, pay for it and make the rest of the party drink it. Then, of course, the next man who orders calls for the same wine. This "pushing" of wines makes it impossible to judge of the American taste for any one particular champagne. One brand may be "pushed" into demand one year and allowed to fall from grace in the next. The idea, according to the New York Tribune, is to spend a great deal of money one year in getting a wine before the public and then to make a large profit on succeeding years. It is living on one's reputation. So that if the sale of a few brands increases from year to year that is not a fair estimate from which to draw conclusions, and the same holds true if the sale of a few brands decreases. But when we take twenty-three American agents and compare their sales for two years we get a good idea of the whole trade in this country. Outside of those twenty-three houses all other agents in this country brought here in 1892 only 9,866 cases. Last year "all other agents" imported 9,227. The imports for 1892 of twenty-three agents and all others were 350,622 cases, but last year they fell off to 278,520. This is a decrease of 72,102 cases, representing wine which would cost the consumer over $3,000,000. But a consumption of 278,520 cases, most people will say who have not the financial taste for champagne, is a very great deal.

Arabian Saddles.

Some of the oldest equine habits which horsemen ever imagined are to be found in lands abutting on the home of the Arabian, but where he himself is not to be found; though, indeed, the Arab himself has enough of oddities. The Kurds ride a tree covered with plaited straw, quite flat and padded with blankets. This they never remove from their horses, except occasionally to dry it out. The horse is kept saddled day and night, summer and winter. This seems incredible, but is literally true. In Turkestan the horse, under his saddle, is covered with the Biblical number of blankets, seven, which he likewise wears at all times, and which are supposed to sweat him out and keep him in condition.

HUNGRY BEARS.

An Interesting Study in Their Way of Feeding.

The black bear and the grizzly must be closely alike in their manner of feeding, according to the descriptions given by Mr. Roosevelt in his book, "The Wilderness Hunter." He once watched a black bear for half an hour. At first, he says, the fellow was "shuffling along and rooting in the ground, so that he looked like a great pig. Then he began to turn over logs and stones to hunt for insects, small reptiles and the like. A moderate sized stone he would turn over with a single clap of his paw and then plunge his nose into the hollow to gobble up the small creatures beneath.

"Big logs and rocks he would tug and worry at with both paws. Once, overexerting his clumsy strength, he lost his grip and rolled clean on his back. Under some of the logs he evidently found mice and chipmunks; then, as soon as the log was overturned, he would be seen jumping about with grotesque agility and making quick dabs here and there, as the scurrying little rodent turned and twisted, until at last he put his paw on it and scooped it into his mouth.

"Sometimes—probably when he smelt the mice underneath—he would cautiously turn the log over with one paw, holding the other lifted and ready to strike."

The grizzly, too, Mr. Roosevelt says, is at most times "a grubber in the ground, an eater of insects, roots, nuts and berries. Its dangerous fore claws are nominally used to overturn stones and knock rotten logs to pieces, that it may lap up the small tribes of darkness which swarm under the one and in the other.

"It digs up the camas roots, wild onions and an occasional luckless woodchuck or gopher. When food is plentiful bears are lazy, but commonly they are obliged to be very industrious, since it is no light task to gather enough ants, beetles, crickets, tumblebugs, roots and nuts to satisfy the cravings of so huge a bulk.

"The true time of plenty for bears is the berry season. Then they feast ravenously on huckleberries, blueberries, kinnikinic berries, buffalo berries, wild plums, elderberries and scores of other fruits. They often smash all the bushes in a berry patch, gathering the fruit with half-luxurious, half-laborious greed, sitting on their haunches and sweeping the berries into their mouths with dexterous paws.

"So absorbed do they become in their feasts that they grow reckless and feed in broad daylight, while in some of the thickets, especially those of the mountain haws, they make so much noise in smashing the branches that it is a comparatively easy matter to approach them unheard."

KNOWN OF ALL OBSERVERS.

The Bride and Groom Unable to Say Why They Attracted So Much Attention.

One stormy day recently a handsome carriage came dashing down Fifth avenue, New York, with a yard of white ribbon flying at the pole, says a correspondent of the Pittsburgh Dispatch. Everybody paused long enough to take a second look at it, and everybody who did saw more white ribbon tied in the door handles. As it went by the cabmen congregated in front of the Fifth Avenue hotel turned and stared, and the gentlemen loungers within rubbed their noses against the plate glass at the curious sight. Behind the carriage and pendant from the axle swung a dainty white kid slipper by a white ribbon. And the wind blew and the snow and rain swept by in vicious gusts, and the mud and water splashed the white ribbon and flecked the delicate little slipper; but the bright young couple, snugly wrapped to the chin on the back seat, were blissfully unconscious of all. It is possible they may have wondered how everybody seemed to know that they were just married and on the way to the railway station for the happy wedding tour. Perhaps they marveled that one carriage on Fifth avenue among so many should attract so much attention and why everybody smiled and beckoned to his fellow and smiled again. "We're married," was thus flaunted in the face of all New York. The street urchins shouted a wild approval as the carriage passed, and some of them yelled: "Git on to the bride!" "Baby mine!" "Oh, my eyes!" "Good-by, darling!" and so on, after the fashion of the gamin world, while the big black coachman on the box grinned from behind his rich astrachan livery and was the envied of his kind. If that young couple entertained any doubts as to the reason for all these unexpected demonstrations they were probably duly enlightened when they reached the station. Their friends who sent them thus gayly heralded on their wedding journey possibly enjoyed the joke better than the newly made bride and groom.

A Timely Warning.

An innocent little fellow, to whom intoxication was an unknown evil, went out for a walk the other day and, as he was returning, saw before his own house a man whose curious lurches and staggering compelled an explanation from an accompanying nurse, and seeing at that moment a younger brother running to meet him, he waved him away into the hall door: "Go back, Harold," he cried excitedly, "go back. You might get drunk!"

MAKERS OF BOGUS MONEY

Some Curious Facts Given by an Ex-Secret Service Chief.

Italians Predominate Among the Foreigners in This Country Who Are Engaged in Counterfeiting.

A. L. Drummond, late chief of the secret service division of the treasury department, was an efficient officer, and his report contains a summary of operations which show that the division during the last year has not been less active within its province and has accomplished results no less decided, important and valuable for the government than in previous years. It is among the particular functions of the United States secret service to trace, arrest and secure the conviction of counterfeiters and those who embezzle and misapply the funds of national banks.

According to the statement of Mr. Drummond, says the Chicago Times, there were, during 1892, 494 arrests for manufacturing, possessing and passing counterfeit money. It appears that this species of crime is indulged in by the native Americans to a greater extent than all the foreign-born population, as 252 of the 494 persons arrested claimed the United States as the place of their nativity. Among the foreign-born counterfeiters the Italians were by far the most numerous. The Chinese contributed but one arrest.

One of the curious features of the report is the statement that fractional paper currency, representing the value of $402, was counterfeited during the year. Little spurious copper coin was made; its amount was less than $64. The greater difficulty in successfully simulating coinage is indicated by the fact that $8,591 of counterfeit gold, silver and copper coins was made against $22,108 counterfeit paper money. Among the contraband property seized were imitations of the obligations, securities and coins of the United States "painted in oil and water colors, photographed, lithographed, printed on paper, and struck and stamped in metal." The ex-chief expresses the hope that, as the later amendments to the laws prohibiting such imitations, for advertising or other purposes, become more generally known their issue will cease.

Mr. Drummond recommends the present congress to pass an amendment to existing laws preventing the making or issuing of private scrip or metal tokens in denominations of less than $5 in payment of debts. The amendment recommended prohibits the issuing of said notes containing the words "pay in trade," "in goods," or "in merchandise," or any other expression intended to convey the meaning that the value will be furnished the holder in lieu of the lawful money of the United States. The penalty is fixed at $500, or six months' imprisonment, or both. This bill was read twice in the last congress and referred to the judiciary committee. The currency stringency last summer and autumn brought into use a considerable quantity of such tokens, many of which were prohibited under the law as it now stands. The proposed amendment extends the scope of the statute.

The ex-chief makes another important recommendation—that the statute of limitations which now bars the prosecution of national bank officers after the lapse of three years from the time of alleged offenses committed be extended to five years. The present three years' limitation, his investigation has disclosed, is too short a period, as in a number of instances frauds on national banks were found to have been committed many years before discovery. Mr. Drummond sagaciously observes that the longer the period the statute of limitations has to run the more difficult will it be for a bank official to conceal his crime.

The present congress is also asked to amend the law requiring national bank officers to stamp all counterfeit notes as such. There is a law requiring this, but as no penalty is named for the failure to carry out its provision it is not enforceable, although partially observed. This amendment makes the failure to brand such notes punishable by a fine of $500. The retiring chief also repeats the recommendation made often to former congresses—that an appropriation be made as a sanitary measure, as well as to make counterfeiting more difficult, for retiring from circulation worn and soiled notes. Mr. Drummond asserts that his twenty-two years' experience in hunting counterfeiters has taught him that anything which gives a note a soiled or worn appearance is a great and effective help to the counterfeiter.

Domestic Use of Dynamite.

At Vilna, Russia, recently, Ivan Klakwitz, at the third course of a dinner at which sat his wife, his mother-in-law, his two daughters and a son, as well as a neighbor and his neighbor's wife, announced that he had prepared a special dish to which he wanted all to drink a toast. He then brought in a large dish, covered, and placing it on the table he lifted his glass and shouted: "To our next meeting!" The "special dish" was a dynamite bomb. Everyone in the room was instantly killed except the youngest daughter and the servant, who both died shortly after, and the walls of the room were partly blown out.

THE PRESIDENT'S SIGNATURE.

One Man Gets $1,200 a Year for Writing Grover Cleveland's Name.

Much of the president's business consists in signing his name, which must be attached to all appointments, commissions, promotions and a thousand and one other documents. So exacting is this part of his duty that he cannot perform the whole of it, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. One employe of the government gets twelve hundred dollars a year for writing Mr. Cleveland's name on land warrants. He does nothing else but that.

There are other officials in Uncle Sam's employ, by the way, who do nothing else, practically, but sign their own names. This is almost the sole duty of the register of the treasury, who is kept hard at work signing documents from nine a. m. to four p. m. every day. The assistant treasurer of the United States is another slave to his own signature, which he is perpetually engaged in affixing to warrants for money.

Mr. Cleveland's messages to congress are all written in autograph originally. He does all his writing with his own hand. Such documents he produces on foolscap with pen and ink, turning off sheet after sheet with scarcely a correction. An interpolation is rare in his manuscript. In this fashion his most finished speeches are evolved. The literary method pursued by President Harrison was wholly different. He found it very hard to write with a pen, and so he would keep by him a pad of paper and a soft lead pencil.

With these he would jot down notes from time to time during leisure moments, and from the memoranda thus made he would afterward dictate to the stenographer. The messages sent to congress are careful copies of the original. Senator Edmunds, while presiding officer pro tem. of the upper house, refused to receive a typewritten message from the president. He claimed that the law required a "message in writing," and that the type script was not written in the proper sense. This ruling established a precedent which has been followed ever since.

HUNTING WITH TURKEYS.

Tame Birds Used to Capture the Wild Ones.

"Tame turkeys can be trained to hunt wild ones," said a St. Louisan recently to a Globe-Democrat man. "I owned one called Dick, down in Polk county, Tenn., that obtained a state reputation. I was offered one hundred dollars for him at one time, but then I thought he was a phenomenal bird. Since his death, however, I have discovered that the talent for hunting wild turkeys is not uncommon among tame ones. The call of the wild fowl differs from that of the domestic one, but the latter can easily learn the former's calls if the hunter is patient enough to teach him. The tame turkey can be taught so that he can be taken into the woods, and will then send forth the challenge call. If a turkey cock is within hearing an answering note of defiance is invariably made. This is replied to, and finally the wild turkey will come very cautiously until he sees the tame one, as he is a suspicious creature. But when he sees the turkey his fears are gone, and he starts at once to do battle. Then the trained turkey runs and the hunter shoots.

"The advantages of this method of hunting are very great. While a hunter can imitate a turkey call pretty closely, there is an accompaniment made by striking the ground with the wings which cannot be reproduced, and without this the game is suspicious. The hunting turkey must be taken in hand when very young and constantly drilled, but beyond the patience required very little skill need to exist upon the part of the trainer."

FRANK CONFESSION.

Sir Walter Scott's Waverley Novels for Vacation Reading.

Robert Chambers, publisher, one night appeared at his club, after a short absence, and there delighted at least one member—J. G. Jeaffreson—by a deliciously frank expression of opinion, says Youth's Companion. Jeaffreson began the conversation by asking:

"What have you been doing since I saw you last?"

"I have joost been spending the time in Scotland with my ain people, and for my diversion I have been reading yet again Scott's novels. I went deliberately through the whole lot o' them. What do you think of a mon o' my years spending the greater part of the long holidays in sic a way?"

"It was in that way that I first made acquaintance with the Waverley novels," was the enthusiastic reply, "in a broiling hot summer and autumn. How you must have enjoyed yourself!"

"Weel, weel, I canna say," returned the Scottish publisher and man of letters. Then he looked warily up and down the room to make sure of not being heard by any brother Scotsman, and continued:

"I canna say I enjoyed the buiks so much as I did in my younger time. I would not say it aloud in Adinbro, but weel you believe me when I say that Sir Walter isn't what he used to be to me? To tale you the truth," he added, lowering his voice almost to a whisper, "to tale you the truth, I found him rather prosy! Ay, but dinna be laughing, or the lads there will be asking what I said to you. It is the truth that I tale you; I mooot conface I found him at times a leetle prosy!"

CHRONICLE-UNION

BRIDGEPORT MARCH 3, 1894.

Entered at the Bridgeport Postoffice as Second-Class Matter.

SAN FRANCISCO AGENTS.

E. G. DAKE—Merchants' Exchange.
A. P. FISHER.—Merchants' Exchange.
S. H. KELLOGG—220 Pine Street.

PASSED.

Bland's Seigniorage Silver bill passed the House on Thursday by 167 to 130.

A syndicate of capitalists interested in the Salvation Army has concluded the purchase from the Mexican Government of 200,000 acres of land in Chipana, Southern Mexico. A member of the syndicate, C. H. Durst, sailed to England, where, with the aid of General Booth, plans will be perfected by which 5,000 families from England and the United States will be put on a tract operating under the direction of officers of the "army." The plan is the outcome of General Booth's hope to relieve the congested condition in the city poor districts.

A cousin of President Cleveland wrote to a young lady friend and asked her to marry her husband when he became a widower. He is a Des Moines, Ia. business man and, having become a widower, last week he married his wife's friend according to her wishes. It would be a good idea for wives to pick out their successors before they die—if their husbands would be as obedient as the above one.

The Democrats of the House are now trying to rig a plan by which they can get the benefit of Reed's rule for counting a quorum without adopting it. The Democrats are great on theory, but when it comes to putting their theories into practice they make a record of inefficiency and blank failure, whether in parliamentary management or economic legislation.—S. F. Bulletin.

The Superior Court at Sacramento has decided that lands in a reclamation district are subject to pay assessments levied, even though the land belongs to a Consul representing a foreign country. The Court decided it had full jurisdiction in such matters.

Governor Markham will not be a candidate for re election, nor will he accept the nomination for Governor for a second term if tendered him. He also says he will not be a candidate for United States Senator next Winter. In fact, he intends to retire from politics.

The children of San Francisco should never forget the Examiner. On the 23d ulto that paper gave out 30,000 tickets to the school children to visit the Midwinter Fair; and also gave them car tickets to go and return, and they all went and had a rousing good time.

Pendergast the murderer of Mayor Harrison of Chicago, was sentenced to be hanged March 23d, but a stay of proceedings for 30 days in which to move for a new trial was granted.

The "Greater New York" bill, to consolidate New York, Brooklyn, and adjacent towns under one government has been signed by Governor Flower and is now a law.

One by one they go. The magnificent agricultural building of the World's Fair at Chicago was burned on last Saturday morning.

Captain W. U. B. Graham, a member of the immortalized 600 that rode in the memorable charge at Bala klava, died at Whatcom, Wash., on Friday last.

A Mexican General has discovered that the jicama root will not only cure typhus fever, but the small-pox.

Ex-President Harrison will spend to-morrow in San Jose, if no accident has happened on his trip across the continent.

Martin Sachs, a pioneer merchant of San Francisco, died at St Helena on Saturday last.

The Golden Rule Bazaar, on Market street, San Francisco, was destroyed by fire on Monday night.

Ex-Governor Downey died at Los Angeles on Thursday, being sick only three days, of pneumonia, aged 67.

The most showy event in a Chinaman's life is his funeral.—Pall Mall Gazette.

The yacht Valkyrie will not race in American waters this Spring.

It is thought the crisis has passed and that Congressman Wilson will recover.

Picturesque California."

This work, now being offered in portfolios at 10 cents each by the San Francisco Evening Bulletin, is one of the grandest art publications ever issued in America. There are over 700 illustrations in the complete work, all of them from original paintings, drawings and etchings by the most famous artists in the country. The work is edited by John Muir, and when originally published by the J. Dewing Company of New York and San Francisco, was sold at $1 per number. The work being completed in thirty numbers. For sample portfolio send 10 cents to the Bulletin, San Francisco, and it will be mailed to you. Inclose this notice.

THE SENATE REPORT.

Senator Morgan, of the Foreign Affairs Committee, after a careful and exhaustive examination into the Hawaiian troubles, has made his report to the Senate, and it must be a disappointing one to those who have been so blatant in their denunciation of Harrison and Minister Stevens. The report says that the revolution was accomplished before the troops were landed from the Boston and the monarchy had perished, and it fully approves Stevens order for landing of the troops. The report gives Cleveland a rap over the knuckles in the following:

"When a crown falls in any kingdom of the Western Hemisphere it is pulverized, and when the sceptre departs it departs forever. American opinion cannot sustain any American ruler in an attempt to restore them, no matter how virtuous and sincere the reason may be that seem to justify him."

The report justifies Minister Stevens in recognizing the new Government.

It really favors annexation, and in relation to the Treaty of Annexation, about which the Clevelandites have made such a howl it says:

"This committee finds nothing worthy of criticism in the negotiation of a treaty of annexation with the Provisional Government. Hawaii, as a Provisional Government was perfectly competent to make such treaty. The committee finds that the treaty was not negotiated too hastily, as charged, because both parties desiring it, a speedy conclusion was desirable in the interest of good government. Moreover, the danger of the island falling into the hands of a European power made prompt action necessary."

The report is signed by Frye, Dolph and Davis, the Republican members of the Committee, who also made a supplemental report, in which they condemn the appointment of Blount as being unconstitutional; that the placing of the naval forces under his orders was illegal, and the hauling down of the American flag was unwarrented, and that the President had no authority to reopen the question as to the legality of the Provisional Government after we had recognized it. Butler and Turpie favor annexation in a supplemental report. The report, on the whole, shows that Minister Stevens' did what he considered was best for the Americans and their property interests on the Islands.

This report shows that the Senators and Congressmen who have been denouncing Harrison and Stevens on the floors of their respective Chambers in regard to the troubles on the Islands knew nothing, about what they were talking of.

Now let the matter rest till '96, when we will have a Republican President and Congress in favor of annexation.

The periodical fight over the location of the Republican State Convention to be held this Summer is again on. The location should be made permanent at Sacramento. That city is the proper place for all State Conventions. The Conventions can be held in the Assembly Chamber, which is spacious enough for the largest convention that will be called to assemble in this State. Sacramento is easy of access from all sections of the State, and it can accommodate all the crowd that generally attend such a gathering.

The London Times' advice to the United States is to use economy in the financial situation.

We presume the Times would wish us to economise in the matter of our new navy, for one thing.

How long would the United States keep a foreign Minister in this country when we found he was trying to overthrow the authorities. Has Cleveland forgotten the English Minister who wrote that celebrated letter?

The Populists are preparing for a hot campaign in Kansas. We should suppose the people of that State had now enough of that party.

Although we here had pleasant weather on the 24thult., Foster's storm gave New Mexico and Iowa and other sections a good snowstorm.

It is against the law to shoot quail before the 1st of September, and doves before August 1st.

GRAND

MASQUERADE

BALL

AT

BRYANT'S HALL,

FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 16.

MUSIC.

Bridgeport Orchestra Band
(Seven Pieces.)

GRAND MARCH AT 9:30 SHARP.

UNMASK AT 11:30.

☞Admission (Gentleman and Ladies) $1 50.
d16.3t

MEDICAL.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Mr. Edward Prather

Complication of Diseases

"I was troubled with sick headaches and pains in my back and sides. I became partially deaf, and my nervous system was all run down. Finally, I was seized with heart disease and thought my days were numbered. I used

Hood's Sarsaparilla

and I am better in every way. I have gained in flesh and my former good appetite has returned." EDWARD PRATHER, Grafton, Cal.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable. 25c

T. T. KOENIG, M. D.,
(Regular Graduate),
Physician and Surgeon;
n4-tf BODIE, CALIFORNIA.

LEGAL.

Taxes. 1893. Taxes.

NOTICE
TO
TAX PAYERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE

SECOND AND LAST INSTALLMENT

of the Tax on the REAL ESTATE in Mono county, California, being One half (½) of said tax is due January 1st, 1894, and payable; and, if not paid prior to the

THIRTIETH DAY OF APRIL, 1894,

at SIX o'clock P. M. of that day, a penalty of FIVE (5) per cent. will be added thereto.

ALSO, further NOTICE is given, that the Tax on the whole of the Personal property, and one-half (½) the Real Estate, which was not paid when due, as the First Installment, prior to the 27th day of November, 1893, and to which a penalty of Fifteen (15) per cent. was added thereto is due and payable, and, if not paid prior to the

THIRTIETH DAY OF APRIL, 1894,

at SIX o'clock P. M. of that day, an additional penalty of FIVE (5) per cent. will be added thereto, making a total of TWENTY (20) per cent.

AND NOTICE is further given that, if the Tax is not paid prior to the

SECOND DAY OF JUNE, 1894,

the list of DELINQUENT TAXES will be placed with the printer, and published on the

NINTH DAY OF JUNE, 1894,

and will be sold on the

SECOND DAY OF JULY, 1894,

at TEN o'clock A. M. of that day, at the front door of the Court House, in the Town of Bridgeport, Mono county, California, for lawful money of the United States, cash in hand paid.

☞—Taxes are payable in United States Gold Coin. Checks will be first cashed before amount is credited or receipt given.

Dated Bridgeport, December 29th, 1893.

M. P. HAYS, Tax Collector
of Mono County, Cal.
d30

SUMMONS.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNty of Mono, State of California.

R. KIRWAN, Plaintiff, vs. ALICE KIRWAN, Defendant

Action brought in the Superior Court of the County of Mono, State of California, and the Complaint filed in said Mono County, State of California, in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court.

C. C. P., Sec. 407.

The People of the State of California send Greeting to ALICE KIRWAN, Defendant.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named Plaintiff, in the Superior Court of the said County of Mono, State of California, and to answer the Complaint filed therein, within ten days, exclusive of the day of service), after the service on you of this summons, if served within this County; or, if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment against you dissolving the bonds of matrimony now existing between yourself and plaintiff, as will more fully appear by reference to the Complaint on file herein,

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said Complaint as above required, the Plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the Complaint.

Witness my hand and the Seal of said Superior Court of the County of Mono, State of California, this 19th day of December, A. D. 1893.

[SEAL] J. D. MURPHEY, Clerk.

Indorsed—Superior Court, State of California, County of Mono.

Department No. One.

R. Kirwan, Plaintiff, vs. Alice Kirwan, Defendant.

Original Summons.

Filed Dec 26th, 1893. J. D. Murphey, Clerk.

CHAS. L. HAYES, Attorney for Plaintiff.

[d30-2m]

SHIP

Your Fruit

and Produce

TO

HENRY EATON & CO.,
513 & 515 Front Street.
SAN FRANCISCO.

AND RECEIVE HIGHEST CASH PRICES.

They either Buy Outright or Handle on Commission.

CAR LOAD LOTS A SPECIALTY.

Commission for Handling.
Car Lots ½ Per Cent. Small Lots 4 Per Cent.

SEND FOR THEIR PRICE LIST.

ja-3m

TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

LIBERAL RATES
MADE BY THE
Southern Pacific Company.
FOR THE
CALIFORNIA
Midwinter International
EXPOSITION
AT
SAN FRANCISCO.

ROUND-TRIP TICKETS, GOOD FOR 30 DAYS

FROM STATIONS 50 MILES AND LESS FROM SAN FRANCISCO, ONE AND ONE-THIRD fare, with fifty cents added for one gate ticket to the Fair,

MINIMUM RATE, $1 00.

FROM STATIONS OVER 50 AND NOT OVER 150 MILES FROM SAN FRANCISCO, ONE AND ONE-THIRD fare, with $1.00 added for two gate tickets to the Fair.

FROM STATIONS OVER 150 AND NOT OVER 300 MILES FROM SAN FRANCISCO, ONE AND ONE FIFTH fare, with $2.00 added for four gate tickets to the Fair.

FROM STATIONS OVER 300 MILES FROM SAN FRANCISCO, ONE FARE ONLY, with $2.50 added for five gate tickets to the Fair.

CHILDREN AGED 5 AND UNDER 12 YEARS ONE-HALF ABOVE NAMED RATES.

TICKETS WILL BE GOOD ONLY FOR A CONTINUOUS TRIP EACH WAY.

STOP OVER PRIVILEGES ON RETURN TRIP MAY BE OBTAINED BY ADDITIONAL PAYMENT OF ONE-FIFTH ONE-WAY FARE.

EXCURSION TRIPS

From San Francisco to other points in California will be allowed purchasers of special Midwinter Fair tickets at the following round trip rates:

TO STATIONS UNDER 150 MILES FROM SAN FRANCISCO, ONE AND ONE-THIRD one-way fare.

TO STATIONS 150 MILES OR MORE FROM SAN FRANCISCO, ONE AND ONE-FIFTH one-way fare.

For exact rates inquire of the nearest S. P. Co. Agent, or address the undersigned.

RICH'D GRAY, Gen. Traffic Manager.
T. H. GOODMAN, Gen. Pass. Agt.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

$9 TO GENOA.

FAST TIME
AND
CHEAP FARE.

WHITTEMORE'S
BRIDGEPORT
LINE.

Carrying the United States Mail.

Leaves BRIDGEPORT at 6 A. M. on
MONDAYS,
WEDNESDAYS
and FRIDAYS for
Coleville, Topaz and Holbrooks,
CONNECTING WITH STAGES FOR
Genoa and Carson.

MARTIN'S STAGE
Leaves GENOA,
(On ARRIVAL of STAGES from CARSON)
MONDAYS,
WEDNESDAYS,
and FRIDAYS,
Connecting at HOLBROOK'S,
on above days, for
TOPAZ, COLEVILLE
and BRIDGEPORT.

$9 TO GENOA.

ROUND TRIP—$5 00.

BRIDGEPORT AND BODIE STAGE LINE,

Carrying the Mail and Express.

Connecting with the HAWTHORNE Stage.

Leaves Bridgeport every morning, except Sunday, at SIX o'clock—returning in the afternoon, Connecting with the

ANTELOPE STAGE LINE for CARSON on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS.

☞ BUTTER, EGGS, POULTRY, ETC. taken to Bodie at reasonable rates.

WILLIAM H. ADAIR, Proprietor.

EASTWALKER RIVER TOLL ROAD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE rates of tolls on the

EAST WALKER RIVER WAGON ROAD are as follows:

Buggy team	$1 50
Loaded wagon and two animals	1 00
Each additional pair of animals	50
Horseman	25
Pack animals, each	25
Hogs and sheep, each	5
Loose stock, each	5
Empty teams, half-price.	

BIG MEADOWS AND BODIE TOLL ROAD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE rates of tolls on the

BIG MEADOWS AND BODIE WAGON ROAD are as follows:

No deadheads will be permitted to pass on the road.

All tolls will be required to be paid at the time of passing the toll gates, as no credit is given

Buggy team	$1 50
Loaded wagon and two animals	1 00
Each additional pair of animals	50
Horseman	25
Pack Animals, each	25
Hogs and sheep, each	5
Loose stock, each	5
Empty teams half-price.	

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

PATENTS

Caveats, Trade-marks, Design Patents, Copyrights, And all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES.

Information and advice given to inventors without charge. Address,

PRESS CLAIMS CO.,
JOHN WEDDERBURN,
Managing Attorney,
P. O. Box 462. — WASHINGTON, D. C.

☞This Company is managed by a combination of the largest and most influential newspapers in the United States, for the express purpose of protecting their subscribers against unscrupulous and incompetent Patent Agents, and each paper printing this advertisement vouches for the responsibility and high standing of the Press Claims Company.

W. A. R. LOOSE,

ASSAYER AND

METALLURGIST,

BODIE, CALIFORNIA.

CHARLES L. HAYES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
AND
DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
NOTARY PUBLIC.
BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CAL.

WM. O. PARKER
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
AND NOTARY PUBLIC,
BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA. je13-tf

R. S. MINER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
Bridgeport, Mono County, Cal
Will practice in all the Courts of California and Nevada. Mining litigation will receive special attention. je14-tf

HOMER E OSBORN,
GENERAL BROKER IN
Merchandise, Fire, Life and Accident Insurance
400 Montgomery Street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

MISCELLANEOUS.

P. G. HUGHES,

BLACKSMITH AND WAGON MAKER,

BRIDGEPORT, CAL.

HORSE AND OX SHOEING.

AND GENERAL JOBBING

DR. JORDAN & CO.'S
GREAT MUSEUM OF ANATOMY
1051 Market St., San Francisco
(Between 6th and 7th Sts.)

Go and learn how wonderfully you are made and how to avoid sickness and disease. Museum enlarged with thousands of new objects. Admission 25 cts.

Private Office—Same Building.
1051 Market Street—Diseases of men; stricture, loss of manhood, diseases of the skin and kidneys quickly cured without the use of mercury. Treatment personally or by letter. Send for book.

When visiting the Midwinter Fair be sure to see Jordan's Museum.

IF YOU WANT INFORMATION AS OUT

PENSIONS

Address a letter or postal card to THE PRESS CLAIMS COMPANY, JOHN WEDDERBURN, Managing Attorney, P. O. Box 462, WASHINGTON, D. C.

PENSIONS PROCURED FOR SOLDIERS, WIDOWS, CHILDREN, PARENTS.

Also, for Soldiers and Sailors disabled in the line of duty in the regular Army or Navy since the war. Survivors of the Indian wars of 1832 to 1842, and their widows, now entitled. Old and rejected claims a specialty. Thousands entitled to higher rates. Send for new laws. No charge for advice. No fee until successful.

GOOD ADVICE.

Every patriotic citizen should give his personal effort and influence to increase the circulation of his home paper which teaches the American policy of Protection. It is his duty to aid in this respect in every way possible. After the home paper is taken care of, why not subscribe for the AMERICAN ECONOMIST, published by the American Protective Tariff League? One of its correspondents says: "No true American can get along without it. I consider it the greatest and truest political teacher in the United States."

Send postal card request for free sample copy. Address Wilbur F. Wakeman, General Secretary, 135 West 23d St., New York.

HOTELS.

ALLEN HOUSE.
BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.
First-Class In Its Appointments.
☞ Livery and Feed Stable connected with the Hotel.
The patronage of the Public respectfully solicited.
ja30-tf LEWIS A. MURPHEY.

OCCIDENTAL HOTEL,
Main street,
BODIE.....CAL.
N. W. BOYD,.....Proprietor

THE ABOVE HOTEL WILL BE conducted as first-class in all its Departments.
The Table Cannot Be Excelled.
ROOMS ARE FIRST-CLASS.
Being Heated and Kept Scrupulously Clean.
Very Best Attention, as well as the Best Accomodations

HOT SPRINGS' HOTEL,
SAMUEL FALES.....Proprietor
JUNCTION OF THE ANTELOPE AND SONORA WAGON ROADS,
(55 miles from Sonora and 20 from Bodie)
MONO COUNTY, CAL.

This well-known and popular Summer Resort is pleasantly situated on the eastern slope of the Sierra Nevada Mountains amid wild and picturesque scenery, which offers superior inducements for tourists. The best of accommodations for families, the rooms being large and airy. For invalids' the

STEAM, MUD AND SWIMMING BATHS

The best of Wines, Liquors and Cigars at the Bar.
Good Fishing in Walker River.
Commodious Stabling. my22-tf

BARNETT'S HOTEL,
COLEVILLE, MONO COUNTY, CAL.,
(Antelope Wagon Road, 50 miles from Carson City and 51 from Bodie).
D. M. BARNETT.....Proprietor

The hotel is new, commodious and pleasantly situated.
The table is supplied with the best the market affords.
The BAR is supplied with the best of Wines Liquors and Cigars.
Stabling and Blacksmith shop connected with the house. 25-tf

PIONEER SALOON,
(Brick Building)
BRIDGEPORT.
☞ Refitted and furnished with the BEST of everything required in a First-Class Saloon
d2-tf P. M. RICHARDSON.

R. A. LEALE,
MANUFACTURER OF
Sarsaparilla and Iron Sarsaparilla,
Ginger Ale, Soda Water
Etc.
BODIE, CAL.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BRIDGEPORT LIVERY AND SALE STABLE,
CORNER of MAIN and SINCLAIR STREETS
BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CAL.
Horses boarded by the Day, Week or Month. Baled Hay, Oats, Barley and Wheat for sale in Quantities to Suit.
☞ Single or Double Teams at all hours.
A. D. WALTER,
Proprietor.

ANTELOPE & BRIDGEPORT TOLL ROAD.
Is in first-class condition, being the Shortest and Best Route to and from
CARSON.
OTTO LARSON,
Lessee.

TYPE METAL
For Sale at
This Office

YOU
SHOULD TAKE
THE
CHRONICLE-UNION
AT
$3 A YEAR.

CHRONICLE-UNION.

BRIDGEPORT, MARCH 3. 1894.

Bridgeport Post Office.
(Money Order Office).
Elias E. Brady, Postmaster.
OFFICE HOURS:
Week Days—9 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Sundays—9 to 10 A. M., and 6 to 9 P. M.
MAILS.
Bodie—every day, except Sunday.
Departure, 2 P. M.—Arrival, 9 A. M.
Holbrooks—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays,
Arrivals, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 6 P. M.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Personal.

Clarence Tredenick, Chas. Kenyon, Frank Waltz and Chas. Schuman left for Bishop on Monday, to see that sheep shearing is done properly in that section.

Willie Butler returned from the Midwinter Fair on Monday. He was caught in the snow blockade on the C, P.

Harvey Boone returned to Bodie from here on Tuesday morning.

County Clerk J. D. Murphey and wife, and Miss Ella Donnel, the CHRONICLE-UNION "Angel," are expected home from the Fair on Tuesday.

Judge W. H. Virden may be looked for from his trip to the Fair, any day now.

RUNAWAY.—On Monday morning while Mary [illegible] and brother Eddie were driving to town from the Point to go to school their horse took fright at a small band of sheep, being driven to Bodie by James Sinnamon, and ran away, throwing the two out of the sleigh. Mary was slightly hurt, but Eddie escaped all bruises. The horse made big time to town, but was caught by Wash. P. Brandon near his house, and he drove him back up the road and brought the children to school. This horse cannot be a Bridgeport bred horse, for he would have more sense than to get scared at a band of sheep, of which this country is full every summer.

BRIDGEPORT'S TRAVERTINE.—The exhibit of the Bridgeport travertine at the Midwinter Fair is attracting much attention. The 7-ton piece sent from here Mr. Lindsey, the owner of the quarry, had cut up into three pieces. We understand Mr. Lindsey has an order for about one hundred tons for a building to be erected in San Francisco. The exhibit of Antelope Valley marble is also very fine. Mr Lindsey has been looking after the exhibit, but he returned to Carson a few days ago, and Mrs. Lindsey went over to look after it until he returns to San Francisco.

A GOOD LECTURE.—Rev. Mr. Peck delivered an interesting lecture on "Our Golden Opportunities," and gave our young folks, of both sex, something to think of as to their progress through life, on Wednesday evening. The school house was crowded and all listened to the lecture with the greatest attention. The musical program was excellent and the audience retired to their homes well pleased with the evening's entertainment.

STANDARD CON.—At the annual meeting held in San Francisco the old Directors and officers were re elected unanimously: Thos H Leggett, President and General Manager; William Borrowe, Vice President; J. W. Pew, Secretary; W. H. Ossanyan, C. H. Badean, A. P. Brayton and John Mason. The Company had on hand $42,685 57, out of which a dividend of 10 cents a share will be paid on March 15th.

DIED.—Mrs. William Radley died at her home in Antelope Valley on Wednesday of last week, having been sick sometime. She was one of the oldest residents of that beautiful Valley and was much respected. The bereaved husband will have the sympathy of his friends in the great loss he has sustained.

"HARD TIMES."—Rev. Mr. Peck will address the people of Bridgeport at the School House on next Wednesday evening on the "Cause of the present Hard Times." There will be a fine musical program, and everybody is invited to attend.

AFTER MARBLE.—The Carson News says some marble men connected with the Vermont Marble Company are coming from San Francisco to look at Lindsey's marble quarries. Of course the principal attraction to them will be the Bridgeport travertine quarry.

A BIG ONE.—Foster says we are to have a terrific storm on the 7th and 8th. It will be well to prepare for it, as he has hit it pretty well this Winter.

LIGHT SNOW.—After a heavy gale on Thursday night, a snowstorm set in which gave us yesterday two or three inches of the beautiful.

COLD.—Last night was another cold one, the mercury at 7:30 this morning standing at two degrees below zero.

THE masquerade only two weeks off.

Gladstone will tender his resignation to the Queen to-day.

McKane, the New York Democratic boss, has been taken to Sing Sing prison.

SOUTH ANTELOPE SCHOOL.

Following is the Roll of Honor of the South Antelope School for the month of February.

Ida Connell, Frank McKay, Jennie Mc Allister, John Powell, Florence Mc Kay, Will Barnes, Janie McKay. Lena Hardy, Jimmie McKay and Trix Hardy.

ECLA ANDERSON,
Teacher.

The Hawthorne Bulletin of Wednesday says:

Local nimrods secured bags of ducks last week at the lake.

H. W. Livingston has attached the wagons and tools of Geo. S. Elder for a claim of $1,500.

Fifty-two new mining location notices were sent to Recorder Atchison last Sunday from Silver Star district. She'll boom in the Spring tra la!

Ed. Wood of Aurora came up from tide water Thursday and passed to Aurora. He is much improved in health and is very sanguine of Aurora's future.

The Aurora and Desert creek toll road has been sold by the estate of Henry Williams and Angus McLeod to Messrs. Fulstone and Conway of Sweetwater.

We are informed that A. Garard has begun suit against D. E. Sayre, editor of the Mason Valley Tidings for $10,000 damages. Some two months ago Sayre published an article referring to Mr. Garard as the man who sold out his employers in the Queen-Poorman suit, wherein Garard was an important witness.

Miss Julia Roach has taken charge of the school on East Walker River. She was given a grand reception in the new school house by the people living in the district.

The contract for carrying the mail from Wellington to Fletcher's has been awarded to George H. Green.

The people of Bishop have had one or two fire scares lately and are now moving in the direction of securing a fire department, and have commenced by getting a supply of ladders. An engine formerly of Vigilant No 9, of San Francisco, the original cost of which was $5,000 has been offered its citizens for $1,000, and it is warranted to be in first-class order. As we were "fire boys" in the days when the Vigilant was received in San Francisco, we can assure the Bishop folks that the Vigilant was a powerful engine and with plenty of water and well manned, it will take the "shingles off" of a Bishop roof in short order in case of a fire.

Thomas Parrott, 73 years old, resident of Tuolumne and Calaveras counties, having run a ferry on the Stanislaus river for 40 years, died in Sonora on Tuesday.

Patrick J. Sullivan, the San Francisco wife murderer, is to be hanged at San Quentin, April 20th.

How's This!

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props. Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

The Inyo Independent thinks that Los Angeles in a few years will be the great metropolis of the State. Not much. If that city had a fine harbor in front of it, it might in time equal San Francisco, but it has not.

Sheep shearing will begin in the valley in a few days. We are informed that about 25,000 sheep will be sheared in the valley. Should the Wilson bill become a law, sheep owners would be strongly tempted to let the sheep wear their hair long, were the owners' pockets only consulted.—Inyo Register.

A Boston man who is tramping around among venomous snakes in the Banana River country, Fla., took a pair of aluminum leggins with him as a protection against their fangs. The leggins are light and comfortable and the first of the kind ever made.

The trial of the Inyo suspects, two of whom were brought through Bridgeport from Sonora, were acquitted. Two, Hughes and Jones, were tried and acquitted, and the other two were discharged.

Our Agricultural District Directors met at Independence last week but did nothing regarding the next Fair. Another meeting for Fair purposes will be held April 2d.

The Iowa Legislature knocked out a proposed female suffrage amendment to the State Constitution.

Before getting married a man should cultivate an appetite for warmed-over hashes, and a woman a liking for made-over gowns.

AN UNSEEN ENEMY

Is more to be dreaded than an open and visible one. That subtile and lurking foe, which under the generic name of malaria manifests itself, when it clutches us in its tenacious grasp, in the various forms of chills and fever, bilious remittent, dumb ague or ague cake, can only be effectually guarded against by fortifying the system against its insidious attacks with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a thorough antidote to the poison of miasma in the system, and a safeguard against it thoroughly to be relied upon. In the event of a malarious attack, avoid poisoning your system with quinine, and use instead this wholesome remedy, unobjectionable in taste and far more efficacious than any drug. Use the Bitters for dyspepsia, biliousness, constipation, kidney complaints and rheumatism.

A MUD VOLCANO.

The Natural Curiosity of the Island of Sumatra.

There are many mud volcanoes scattered throughout the world, but there are few whose action is so regular and so characteristic as that of Dempo in the island of Sumatra. This volcano, about ten thousand feet in height, was visited by Henry O. Forbes a few years ago, and is described in his "Wanderings in the Eastern Archipelago." After a breathless climb he had gained the rim of the crater, from which he looked down some three hundred feet of precipitous rock to what seemed a white, polished mirror set in a central basin. From this basin was slowly rising a column of steam.

All was quiet and placid, and I sat down a little while to take in the details of a scene so novel; a vast circular basin half a mile in diameter, with rocky sides of sheer precipices, displaying at various places horizontal strata; at the bottom of this another smaller basin, some two hundred feet in diameter, filled to within about thirty or forty feet of its rim with a smoking substance, whose surface, like burnished silver, reflected the blue sky and every passing cloud.

We had sat thus for perhaps ten or twelve minutes, when I noted that the center of the white basin had become intensely black, and was scored with dark streaks. This area gradually increased. By steady scrutiny with my glass, for it was difficult to make out what was slowly and silently taking place, I at last discovered that the blackness marked the sides of a chasm that had formed in—what I now perceived the white burnished mirror to be—a lake of seething mud.

The blackness increased. The lake was being engulfed! A few minutes later a dull, sullen roar was heard, and I had just time to conjecture within myself whence it proceeded when the whole lake heaved, and rose in the air for some hundreds of feet, not as if violently ejected, but with calm, majestic upheaval, and then fell back on itself with an awesome roar, which reverberated round and round the vast caldron, and echoed from rocky wall to rocky wall like the surge of an angry sea; and the immense volume of steam, let loose from its prison house, dissipated itself into the air.

The wave circles died away on the margin of the lake, which resumed its burnished face and again reflected the blue sky; and silence reigned again until the geyser had gathered force for another expiration.

The roar of the coming explosion was so awesome that my porters, who had never been to the top before, looked the picture of terror, and when the lake rose, they took to their heels and fled in a body.

Thus all day long the lake was swallowed up and vomited forth once in every fifteen or twenty minutes. That it was not always so quiet even as now the stones on the Sawah and the scoriæ on the sides of the cone testified. Once in about every three years, the natives told me, the crops of coffee, bananas and rice were quite destroyed by "sulphur rain," which covered everything for miles round the crater.

SLAVES OF THE COOK.

New York Society People Unable to Dine at Home on Sundays.

Cooks have their rights as well as other people, and that is the one reason why the restaurants of New York are crowded every Sunday night by people who have numerous servants, including capable cooks. It was a custom for many years, nobody knows exactly why, says the New York Sun, to eat a heavy dinner in the middle of the day on Sunday. During the prevalence of this custom the cooks made it a point to take Sunday night off, and that point has now become a prerogative. Men who dine six days in the week at seven are invariably overloaded and uncomfortable when they dine in the middle of the day on Sunday. The effort to have Sunday night dinner at seven o'clock has resulted in a flat and indubitable failure wherever attempted by householders, and so the knot has been cut by allowing the cook to have her regular Sunday night off, while the master of the house and his wife go to a restaurant and the children scurry about for themseles. If a stranger in New York is anxious to see the heavy weight financial, commercial, legal and other professional men of New York city at dinner with their wives he should visit Delmonico's, the Brunswick, the Savoy, Waldorf or New Netherlands hotel any Sunday night at about seven o'clock. It is a curious phase of New York life. Famous men of every conceivable walk of life dine out at these places. The general public is familiar with their faces, but not with those of their wives. There is often a very strong contrast, as, for instance, a small, famous lawyer and his ponderous, domineering wife, who tips the beam at two hundred and fifty pounds and bullies the waiter; a famous statesman, whose wife is palpably jealous at his slightest glance at his neighbors; an eminent judge of sixty and his flirtatious wife of twenty, and so on interminably.

An Early Account.

The following extract from the World Encompassed more especially bears upon the points covered in the inscription, giving an account of the service held and making record of the words of the very early American missionary prayer: "Our generall, with his companie, in the presence of those strangers, fell to prayers; and by signes, in lifting up our eyes and hands to Heaven, signified unto them that that God, whom we did serve, and whom they ought to worship, was above; beseeching God, if it were His good pleasure, to open by some meanes their blinded eyes, that they might in due time be called to the knowledge of Him, the true and ever-living God, and of Jesus Christ, whom He hath sent, the salvation of the Gentiles. In the time of which prayers, singing of Psalmes, and reading of certaine chapters of the Bible, they sate very attentively."

Royal Baking Powder

Absolutely Pure

A cream of tartar baking powder.

Highest of all in leavening strength.—LATEST UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT FOOD REPORT.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO.,
106 Wall St., N. Y.

A Terror to Postmen.

There is a little green card in use by the post office department that is a terror to careless letter carriers. This card is dropped in a letter box; on it is marked the time when it should be taken out. A record is kept at the office, and if that card does not turn up when due, it is clearly to be seen that the carrier has not taken the mail from one box, at least. When there is any complaint on the part of the citizens about the tardiness of the local mails, the tell-tale card is dropped in one or more boxes in the district from which the complaint comes. It is, however, not necessary that there should be complaints, for frequently the cards are put in the boxes of efficient men. Of course they are happy when they discover them. When a box is missed in which there is a green card the carrier is bound to get into trouble, and very serious trouble at that. This card has been in use for a good many years in all parts of the country.

The Wives of Two Noted Painters.

Titian's greatest misery was his wife, who was a domineering, dictatorial woman who insisted that he should render an account to her of every item of his expenditures. The wretched man, who was very wealthy, was often put to the sorest straits to buy a glass of wine without letting his wife know anything about the transaction. Berghem, the Dutch painter, had a scolding wife. He was lazy, and she was thrifty and insisted that he should keep at work. His studio was over the kitchen, and from time to time Frau Berghem pounded the ceiling with a pole she kept for that purpose, and Berghem responded by stamping to assure her that he was awake and attending to business.

Effect of "Blind-Pig" Drink.

The term "blind pig" is colloquially used in the middle west to designate an unlicensed saloon. One of these was recently discovered by a farmer living on a bluff, who was boring for water. After some days' work the drill dropped into a cavity and a suction pump promptly brought up a fluid which inspired all who drank with mingled feelings. Only after the hired man had eloped with the farmer's wife and his son had marred the old man's beauty with a four-tined fork was it discovered that the drill had tapped a hogshead of gin stored in a cave in the side of the bluff.

PATENTS.

NOTICE TO INVENTORS.

There was never a time in the history of our country when the demand for inventions and improvements in the arts and sciences generally so great as now. The conveniences of mankind in the factory and work-shop, the household, on the farm, and in official life, require continual accessions to the appurtenances and implements of each in order to save labor, time and expense. The political change in the administration of government does not affect the progress of the American inventor, who being on the alert, and ready to perceive the existing deficiences, does not permit the affairs of government to deter him from quickly conceiving the remedy to overcome existing discrepancies. Too great care can not be exercised in choosing a competent and skillful attorney to prepare and prosecute an application for patent. Valuable interests have been lost and destroyed in innumerable instances by the employment of incompetent counsel, and especially is this advice applicable to those who adopt the "No patent, no pay" system. Inventors who entrust their business to this class of attorneys do so at imminent risk, as the breadth and strength of the patent is never considered in view of a quick endeavor to get an allowance and obtain the fee then due. THE PRESS CLAIMS COMPANY, John Wedderburn, General Manager, 618 F street, N. W., Washington, D. C., representing a large number of important daily and weekly papers, as well as general periodicals of the country, was instituted to protect its patrons from unsafe methods heretofore employed in this line of business. The said Company is prepared to take charge of all patent business entrusted to it for reasonable fees, and prepares and prosecutes applications generally, including mechanical inventions, design patents, trademarks, labels, copyrights, interferences, infringements, validity reports, and gives especial attention to rejected cases. It is also prepared to enter into competition with any firm in securing foreign patents.

Write for instructions and advice.

JOHN WEDDERBURN,
618 F Street,
P. O. Box 385, Washington, D. C.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A FRESH AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF THE BEST OF GOODS AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES.

D. HAYS & BRO.

CHEAP CASH STORE AT THE POSTOFFICE BUILDING.

BRIDGEPORT.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF GOODS REDUCED TO BEDROCK PRICES.

A. F. BRYANT.

JOE A. BROWN,
General Merchandise,
Main Street, Bridgeport.
Choice Family Groceries,
Fancy and Toilet Articles,
Candies and Nuts,
Yankee Notions,
Powder, Shot, Caps and Cartridges,
Stationery, etc., etc.

ABOUT CONSUMPTION.

It Is Declared to Be a Contagious Disease.

An Ancient Theory Revived Through Scientific Investigation—No Provisions Against Contagion Can Be Made.

The Philadelphia County Medical society has petitioned the board of health of that city to put consumption of the lungs on the list of contagious diseases, says the Baltimore Sun. The request has awakened interest in the old question of the contagiousness of [illegible] and incidentally on the general subject of infection and contagion. Some of the diseases which flesh is heir to are contagious in every sense of the word. A contact so slight that it does not even reach skin contact, but merely with the air which smallpox patients breathe, is sufficient to cause smallpox in man. So, too, mediate contact—that is to say, the handling by the well of material touched by the sick—has been proved to be the cause of many diseases, of which erysipelas and scarlet fever may be cited as examples. The products of certain other diseases—typhoid fever, for example—require to be taken into the economy to become maleficent. Still others, such as glanders, must be introduced into the blood current itself before they are dangerous. These facts have been proved by long observation and are not to be disputed. A horseman treats a case of glanders with perfect security, provided his skin is whole or is protected. A nurse or a doctor stays for hours in the room of the typhoid patient and suffers no hurt. The older doctors, therefore, set these diseases to one side as infectious, but not contagious, for it was equally evident that they were carried from patient to patient, not through the air, but through other, and to them unknown, means.

The discoveries in bacteriology have settled many questions, but have unsettled many others which were supposed to have been fixed forever. Among other things it has broken down the barriers between contagious and infectious diseases. All the diseases which have been mentioned are now believed to be caused by germs of vegetal origin, some of which are known, others of which are only suspected. The explanation of the bacteriologist as to the difference in their effect on the human organism is simply that of the Bible. Some germs fall on good ground and multiply, others on stony ground and fail to grow, or wither at once. When a typhoid germ is breathed into the lungs it perishes just as do the myriad of other germs which we daily breathe. It is far otherwise if it is swallowed with the food or drink, and finds after running the gauntlet of the juices of the stomach a suitable place for growth in the intestines. The germ grows and multiplies, and the ordinary phenomena of the disease result. This will give a general idea of the simple and apparently complete answer to many of the vexed questions which puzzled the older doctors.

Unfortunately the practical difficulties are not entirely removed by the theoretical explanation, and especially is this true of consumption. Even if it is granted that the disease always originates from a germ, and that this germ came from some previous case of the disease, the fact that so many escape where almost all are exposed shows that there must be other factors than the germ alone which cause the disease, or at least aid in its propagation. So far these other factors are almost unknown.

That consumption was contagious was an old theory, and the Spaniards centuries ago were in the habit of destroying the bedding and belongings of consumptives, and in some cases even the houses in which they lived, for fear of the spreading of the plague. That it is not very actively contagious is proved sufficiently by the fact that the dwellers in cities are alive at all, for statistics prove that from one-tenth to one-fifth of all the deaths in large cities are due directly or indirectly to the disease, and that consequently a number of sufferers from the disease must be present in every large gathering of people. Except in the later stages the patient is not confined to his bed. He mingles in all the social and industrial avocations of life. Not infrequently he is "the life of the party" or the "hardest worker of the office." In the present state of society, at least, such men cannot be condemned to a leper camp nor sent against their wills to a sanitarium, however excellent.

The general fact that consumption is a disease which, under certain circumstances, may become contagious or infectious, should be admitted. A sufficient number of cases are known where the carrying of the disease from the ill to the well is clearly proved to demonstrate the general truth that consumption is sometimes contagious. This should lead to the most scrupulous care on the part not only of the physician but of the intelligent patient to prevent the spread of the disease. But any attempt to prevent such infection by quarantine regulation must almost necessarily prove abortive.

Japanese Professions.

A singular illustration of the persistence with which the Japanese adhere to their family vocations is seen in an announcement in a Japanese newspaper that a celebrated dancing [illegible] will give a service in honor of the one thousandth anniversary of the death of his ancestor, who was the first of the family to take up the profession.

Punishment of Matricides.

Some tribes of North American Indians punish matricides by hanging them by their hands to the limbs of a tree at a height just sufficient to permit the culprit to touch them from the ground. They were then left to be eaten alive.

A MAN OF FEW WORDS.

The Novel Expedient of a Dun-Ridden Debtor.

He was a man of few words and fewer dollars, says the Chicago Post. He didn't like to be disturbed, and he didn't like to enter into lengthy explanation. When a man came in, took a seat beside his desk and asked if he could settle that little account it wearied him to say: "Really, I'm sorry, but I haven't got the money to-day." And when the man suggested that it had been running a long time it wearied him still more to have to say: "Yes, I know it, but I have been very short. I'll try to have something for you next week." There was too much chance for a man to get pressing and annoy him by stringing out the interview. He tried keeping away from the office at the hour his creditors usually came, but they changed the hours of their calls, and he was still bothered and annoyed by their importunities just when he was busiest. Then he hit upon a brilliant scheme. He put in a day puttering around his desk arranging things, and the following morning was ready when the first creditor arrived. He never looked up from his work as the creditor began: "Could you—" He simply pulled a string and a placard appeared which read: "No!" The creditor walked sadly away without finishing the sentence. He even forgot to ask when he should call again. For three weeks now no creditor has received a verbal answer and the young man says it is a great relief. He can answer their questions without stopping his work, and the placard has a discouraging effect that makes them leave the sooner. His only mistake has been when a man entered hurriedly and began: "Would you like—" He pulled the placard into view and the man replied: "Oh, very well; I am in no hurry, if you are not." He looked up just in time to see that it was a man who owed him five dollars, but it was too late to catch him.

SO DREADFULLY CANDID.

Woes of the Writer or Artist Who Has a Plain-Spoken Friend.

Do you write? Oh, how your candid friend shakes his head over your last novel or play, or whatever it is, says All The Year Round. You are not doing nearly such good work as you did two years ago, and he mutters about decaying powers and writing yourself out, till, like Henry II., you groan: "Who will rid me of this man?"

Perhaps you fancy you can paint, in which case hanging committees, buyers, critics and dealers are not the most savage lions in your path if you happen to be blessed with a candid friend. The worst of it is, the man is a friend and will do you a good turn if he can—of course without much trouble to himself, also to a certain extent he knows what he is talking about, so that you are bound to have some respect for his opinion. He begins by gently prancing around your work rather in the manner of the commencement of a Sioux war dance.

You grow anxious, and losing your head, in a moment of temporary aberration you ask his opinion. Whoop! You've got it. Your shadows are opaque and your lights pasty, your drawing is weak and your technique bad; your color is crude and the whole thing out of tone, and at the end the sum and substance of it all is that if he—the candid friend—painted as badly as you do, he would never touch a brush again as long as he lived. "Hope I haven't hurt you, old fellow, but you would ask my candid opinion, so I was bound to give it to you," he says.

AN ELASTIC CONSCIENCE.

The Sin of It Lay Only in Being Found Out With Her.

The penalty attendant upon being detected is the entire foundation of many people's honesty. A woman, says a writer in the New York Recorder, in whose company I found myself recently; was relating with pride an instance of her shrewdness. She remarked as a preface to her story that anyone who expected to get the better of her would have to be an early riser. Said she:

"I went to the theater the other night and after the play a lady who sat in front of me asked me if the umbrella under her chair belonged to me.

"I said no, and as no one else claimed it she left it at the box office. It was a lovely umbrella with a silver handle.

"Well, now the joke begins. About a week later I went to the theater and asked if such an article had been found and if they had its I described it perfectly and told when it was lost. I didn't say it was mine, but just let them infer it. It was there still; the owner had never called for it—probably never knew where it had been left. They handed it out when I had answered all their questions, and I'm that much in.

"I had just as good a right to it as the theater people, and it looked, after a week, as if the woman who found it wasn't going to put in a claim. I'm going to get a hat with the money I saved by being wide awake, for I intended to buy a new umbrella."

Very Strange.

The Somerville Journal has a story of little Dorothy, six years old, who, like other children, is a born egotist. She went out for a horse car ride with her aunt. She had her new purse with her and was very desirous to pay her own fare, but her aunt said no. "You are my guest," she explained to Dorothy, "so I must pay your fare, but you may take the ten cents and hand it to the conductor, if you like." So Dorothy took the dime and when the conductor came along she handed it to him in the most dignified manner. He gave her a quick look, and estimating that she was under the five-year limit, he rang in only one fare, and handed back a five-cent piece, which Dorothy took without a word. "Wasn't it strange," she asked after she got home, "the conductor took my fare, but he didn't charge Aunt Alice any fare at all?"

THE STORMY PETREL.

Queer Superstitions of Old Sailors About the Bird.

One of the best known of the sea birds is the stormy petrel. It is oftenest seen during storms flying above the waves in search of the shellfish and other small animals that are brought to the surface by the tempest, says St. Nicholas. The sailors call petrels "Mother Carey's chickens," and do not view them with much favor, owing to their being constant companions of storms. "Jack" thinks that rough weather may be expected when he sees petrels about and is not quite sure that they do not in some way cause the tempest. When the bird is on the lookout for its prey it seems to walk on the water. Hence the seamen of olden time, in allusion to the Apostle Peter's walking on the water, called the bird petrel, from the Latin Petrellus, "Little Peter."

So far from the sailor being superstitious as to the capture of another kind of petrel, the cape pigeon, which is of black-and-white color and about the size of a tame pigeon, I have known "Jack" to take a hand occasionally in capturing them as a bit of recreation during a dog-watch.

In southern latitudes the cape pigeons follow a ship in thousands. A common bottle cork is tied to the end of a piece of thread and trailed astern so that the cork touches the water. This gives the required tautness to the thread.

As the birds fly in clouds from side to side astern some of them constantly strike the thread with their wings and the resistance is enough to turn them over it, when the thread is wrapped around the wing and the bird is hauled on board. In this manner I have seen hundreds caught in a day.

On one occasion a clipper ship carrying passengers to India captured pigeons by hundreds and the surgeon by some mischance succeeded in entangling a stormy petrel.

Now, the doctor was an enthusiastic naturalist and what to the sailors is known as a "land-lubber"—that is, he was on his first voyage. The doctor at once took the specimen to his cabin and made preparations to skin and preserve it. In hot haste a deputation of seamen, headed by the old gray-haired sail-maker, came aft with a request that the petrel be set at liberty, saying that otherwise the ship and all on board would surely suffer.

The doctor, somewhat surprised, intended to set the bird free, but his enthusiasm as a naturalist prevailed over the superstitious warning and when the sailors had disappeared the bird was added to his collection. The fact soon became known forward among the men and the doctor was regarded with black looks by the crew for the remainder of the voyage.

In the course of time the good ship anchored in the Hugil river and that day at dinner the doctor suddenly died.

There was a gathering of the sailors around the windlass that dog-watch and the doctor's sudden death was attributed by the superstitious sailors to his slaughter of the stormy petrel.

THE PARASOL ANT.

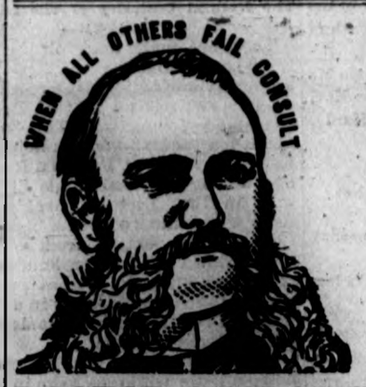
How the Industrious Insect Acquired Its Queer Name.

The fact that the "parasol ant" of the West Indies has grown to be such a pest that the government of Trinidad has had to adopt appropriate legislation against its ravages draws attention to the remarkable habits of the little creature. It has been definitely determined that they do not cut the circular bite out of the leaves that they bear away so like a parasol over their heads, for the purpose of eating them, or for nest lining, as has been suggested. These bits of leaves are simply wanted as the soil on which to cultivate a certain sort of fungus that they feed upon; and the ants are as expert in its culture as any market gardener of Paris in the growing of his beloved mushrooms. A nest of these tiny agriculturists has thus been described by the director of public works of Trinidad, who has had them on his study table: "Each forager dropped his portion of leaf in the nest, and it was taken up by a small worker and carried to a clear space to be cleaned. It was then taken in hand by the large workers, which, after licking it with their tongues, reduced it to a small, black ball of pulp. These balls were built on the edge of the already formed fungus bed, and slightly smoothed down. The new surface was then planted with portions of the fungus brought from other parts of the nest. Each piece is put in separately, and the ants know exactly how far apart the plants should be. It sometimes looks as if the bits of fungus had been put in too scantily in places, yet in about forty hours (if the humidity has been properly regulated) it is all evenly covered with a mantle as of very fine snow." When it is remembered that most persons who have tried the cultivation of edible fungi have failed, because of the difficulties arising from the handling of the spores and the maintenance of the needed humidity, it almost seems that we must concede to these tiny creatures a greater degree of agricultural skill than is possessed by the average farmer.

Dogs in Railroad Cars.

Belgium leads the way in the importance which it accords to dogs. According to a decision just issued by the government, which controls all the railroads of the kingdom, a dog is just as much entitled to a seat in a railroad compartment as its owner, providing the latter has purchased a ticket for the animal, and when a compartment made to hold ten persons contains eight human beings and two dogs, the compartment is henceforth to be regarded as full. It is to be hoped, however, that on busy days the dog passenger will be willing to stand to oblige a lady, though to judge from the favor which canine pets appear to enjoy in Belgium it seems more likely that ladies will be requested to give up their seats to dogs.

MEDICAL.



DOCTOR SWEANY

737 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.
OPPOSITE EXAMINER OFFICE.

This learned specialist, formerly of Philadelphia, Pa., but now so well and favorably known throughout the West by his long residence and successful practice in this city, continues to cure all Nervous, Chronic and Private diseases of both sexes. His name is a sufficient guarantee of a prompt and perfect cure of every case he undertakes. Poor treated free on Friday afternoons from 2 to 4 o'clock.

Nervous Debility Of every kind, name and nature treated far in advance of any other institution in the West.

Young Men If you are troubled with emissions, exhausting drains, pimples, bashfulness, aversion to society, stupidness, despondency, loss of energy, ambition, and self-confidence, which deprives you of your manhood and absolutely unfits you for study, business or marriage. If you are thus afflicted, you know the cause. Get cured and be a man.

Middle-aged Men There are thousands of you troubled with weak, aching backs and kidneys; frequent painful urination and sediment in urine; impotency or weakness of sexual organs and other unmistakable signs of nervous debility and premature decay. Many die of this difficulty, ignorant of the cause, which is the second stage of seminal weakness. The most obstinate cases of this character Dr. Sweany treats with unfailing success.

Private diseases, gleet, gonorrhœa, inflamations, discharges, stricture, weakness of organs, syphilis, hydrocele, varicocele, rupture, piles, fistula, quickly cured without pain or detention from business.

Kidney and Urinary aching in small of back; painful, frequent urination and thick, milky or bloody urine; Bright's disease; bladder, stomach, heart, liver, lung, throat, and all constitutional and internal troubles, permanently cured in the shortest possible time.

Blood and Skin diseases, sores, spots scrofula, syphilitic, pimples, tumors, taints, tumors, tetter, eczema, and other impurities of the blood, thoroughly eradicated, leaving the system in a strong, pure and healthful state.

Ladies If you are suffering from persisten headaches, painful menstruation, leucorrhœa or whites, intolerable itching, displacement of the womb, or any other distressing ailment peculiar to your sex, you should call on Dr Sweany without delay. He cures when others fail.

Write your troubles, if living away from the city. Thousands cured at home by correspondence, and medicines sent secure from observation. Book on SPECIAL DISEASES sent free to any one describing their troubles. Office hours from 9 to 12 A. M., and 2 to 5 and 7 to 8 P. M. Sunday, 10 to 12 A. M. only.

F. L. SWEANY, M. D.,
n11-6m 737 Market street, San Francisco. Cal.

AH SIN AS A SERVANT.

The Mysterious Cook Secretively Refuses to Make Known His Recipes.

Those accustomed to "Beau Brummel" colored waiters or neat housemaids can hardly appreciate how ridiculous a Chinaman first appears in the capacity of waiter, with his shaved head, snakelike queue, stiffly laundered long, white coat and apron, pantalet-like trousers, and thick soled slippers; but with all, says a writer in the Washington Post, he serves the different courses "alle lite," and handles the table appointments with his long, thin fingers in a characteristic style all of his own. When a housekeeper employs a "China boy" she must in the very beginning forcibly demonstrate to him in "pigeon English" his different duties, else when she calls upon him to perform extra ones he never fully comprehends. As an instance, a cook was one day directed by his mistress to select and "devitalize" two chickens for dinner. He seemed never to have heard of a chicken until he saw no way out of it, whereupon the wildest confusion and cackling issued from the poultry-yard, and there stood "Ah Wing" frantically swinging the neck of the last of a score of chickens, as he calmly said: "You tell me killee chicken an' I killee chicken." As the household supply of coal oil was diminishing at a great rate, Ah Wing was questioned about it. Much astonished, he asked: "Do you think I drink coal oil?" His conversation consisted much of the phrase: "You think so." When meeting a visiting member of the family whom his mistress presented as her brother, he politely said: "You think so;" laughingly she told him she had always been taught to believe so.

Chinamen are exceedingly secretive, and housewives seldom find out how they prepare certain favorite dishes, for as soon as her "chef" is watched he hastily gathers together his ingredients and utensils and retires to the pantry or discontinues operations altogether, and it is quite as impossible to get him to write out a formula of any kind. The young son of a family living near Los Angeles once purchased an ostrich egg, and as an experiment had the cook make an omelet of it, requesting him to write the recipe. It goes without saying the omelet was more powerful than delicate, and the description read: "One heapee big egg he makee one heapee big omelee." Celestials have a penchant for sweet desserts and frequently to encourage new cooks families attempt to partake of three different egg desserts at one dinner. It is a better and more economical plan to hide the egg beater in the beginning. They also possess a great fondness for lettering and executing the most fantastic designs, with cones, on pies and puddings. In these they often sadly mix their Sunday-school teachings and show a lack of reverence. Once at a large boarding-house in Pasadena, the beautiful suburb of Los Angeles, the cook shocked all the boarders by placing before them a pie, upon which was the following exhortation: "Come to Jesus. Marengo Hall." Another, in making out his grocery lists, always heads them with a Scriptural quotation, as: "Blessed are the pure in heart for they shall see God. Two packages of cornstarch, five pounds of butter."

CHRONICLE-UNION,

THE PIONEER

On the Eastern Slope of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, in California

The Oldest and Leading Paper in

MONO COUNTY.

THE

RELIABLE

ADVERTISING MEDIUM

OF THE COUNTY.

Published Saturdays at

THREE DOLLARS PER YEAR.

THE BEST OF

JOB PRINTING OF

EVERY

DESCRIPTION

AT THE

LOWEST RATES.